The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,589—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 14. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above,

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

One Lines and under—

First Insertion ..... Rs.	5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	1 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 12 As.

A less, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.]

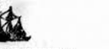
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINSURA" 2,021 Tons, on Saturday, 16th August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Convenience to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "VINGORLA," 578 Tons, on Friday, 15th August, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COCONADA," 862 Tons, on Tuesday, 19th August, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS and LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on Friday, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,539 Tons, and PATNA, 1,750 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... ,, 225

The Chyebassa and Patna are due in London on 26th September and 4th October respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

The S.S. Chyebassa carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on Friday, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	350	230	60	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Including food.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	500	350	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 18th August 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

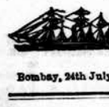
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H.P.



THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 30th August.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

NOTICES.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents :—Messrs. Bathgate & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry & Co., Vepery, Madras; Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

☞ NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the old DR'S head in the centre, and the British Government Stamp affixed.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

☞ GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUF A[illegible]
No. [illegible] Sonjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	15th Aug.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
BANGALORE	2346	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	2777	600	W. Woolcock	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2020	450	G. Lee	18th Aug.
GWALIOR	2782	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2503	450	W. W. Pentiman	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	29th Sept.
ASSAM	3663	600	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST.

THE undersigned have received their NEW SUPPLY of TEAS of the current year's Spring Crop.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co.

24, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite to the *Times of India*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the under-writers :—

Ex S. S. Neera.
H. S. P. & Co.—802 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Balwant Kristnajee Nandookar—

B K N—120-1—2 cases perfumery and millinery, ex Thibet.

On account and risk of Essa Jumail,

E J—69—1 case purses, ex Mirzapore.

On account and risk of Abdoolally Dawood Khan,

A D—1-3—3 cases hardware, clocks, &c, ex European.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY.

SALE OF TENTS, TILE, AND BRICK MACHINES, WEIGHBRIDGE, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Executive Engineer's store yard in the Cumberland Ravelin, opposite the Fort Police Court, and at the Mootwell Chowkey, on the Esplanade on TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1879 at 1-30 p.m. the following machinery and other stores, &c., viz. :—

Large and small tents, tile and brick making machines with pug mills, large C. I. weighbridge, 2 boxes brass works, American stove, broken C. I. pipes, gas and water pipes (old), C. I. gutters, old powrahs, pickaxes and tanks, small C. I. pump, tin cases, iron barred frames, a quantity of teakwood scantlings, teakwood panelled and venetianed door and window shutters, tarred gate doors and railing scantlings, large pur kah frames or poles, weather frames, lead lined wooden trough, old beams and plankings, teak drawers, ratan chairs, tables, waste paper, cut tree firewood, &c., &c.

Sale will begin from Cumberland Ravelin store yard.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 14th August 1879. Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,
ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re.1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,
Complete with Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and Instructions for Use.

Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
FOR
DESTROYING RATS,
RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order as moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED for the GANESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY on THURSDAY, the 21st instant.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE,
Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 13th August 1879. Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, on account of the GUNESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. SLIGHT,
For Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th August 1879.

IN order to facilitate the compilation of a correct Catalogue for the next POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, opening on the 20th September, INTENDING EXHIBITORS are requested to SEND the NAMES of the WORKS which they purpose to exhibit to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.

BYCULLA CLUB.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th August, 1879, at 6 p.m., instead of SATURDAY, the 23rd.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
13th August, 1879. Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be held at the Gymkhana TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at 5-30 p.m., Business.—To pass the Rules as amended, and to elect a Captain.

RICHARD ROBERTS,
14th August, 1879. Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING and the ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here at 3 p.m. TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 14th instant.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th August 1879.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
AGENTS FOR
FELTOE AND SON'S "SPECIALITE" SHERRY,
GRAEFENBERG'S FAMILY MEDICINES,
DR. KIRBY'S PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
&c., &c.

☞ *Wholesale Price List sent free on receipt of a Card.*

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FOURTH Sessions of 1879 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of Sept. next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependant upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Felonies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of August 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Ambrolie Castle, Bombay, 12th August 1879.

SIR,—In order to confute the statement made by Mr. Hormusji Curseji Bhandupvala at the High Court of Judicature, I send you the following for publication. I have an important object in view—and that is, that the public may be put in possession of a true and unbiassed account of the Estate of the late C. C. Bhandupvala. I think it must be self-evident that the effects of the adoption of legal proceedings by Mr. Hormusji has been wittingly or unwittingly to stir up and bring to the front all the creditors of the Estate, and to shake to a certain extent the confidence of the general body of the sundries of that Estate. My own opinion—and I have come to it after mature consideration—is that the Estate is in a much more favourable condition than it has been represented by Mr. Hormusji; and I am inclined to believe that after satisfying all creditors, there will remain an ample surplus for the maintenance of the family. I would enter freely into the relationship which exists between the wife of Mr. Hormusji and the members of the Bhandupvala family, and know that their interests were not identical; but this I decline at present to do, the matter being an absolutely private one, although it has considerable bearing on the subject. I therefore confine my remarks to the public aspect of the case. Mr. Hormusji affirms that the annual quit rent for the Bandup Estate had not been paid and on account of which the property had been attached and was to be sold by Public Auction. In the name of truth I make bold to state that such is not the case. The real cause for not paying the said quit rent is this, that owing to the decrease of the annual revenue of their Bandup Estate, by the passing of the Agkari Act, they had determined to pay the quit rent under protest, and so they have already done as advised by their Solicitors. I cannot deny the fact that as usual a Notice was served on them as well on the other Proprietors in Salsette, calling upon them to pay the quit rent. Besides this, the time originally given for payment was extended for reasons that appeared satisfactory to the Collector of Tanna. This being the true sum and substance of the whole case, I sincerely trust this letter will remove from the minds of the public the false impression produced by the publication of Mr. Hormusji's proceedings.—Yours, &c.

A. C. BHANDUPVALA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Ure's Dictionary of Science, Art, and Manufactures, 3 vols., Edn. 1878	66	0
Bright's Public Addresses	8	12
Homo Sum, 2 vols. New Cheap edn	2	8
Thomson on Examination of Chest	4	4
Heath's Surgical Diagnosis	4	4
Stonehenge on Dog, edn. 1879	4	12
Oriental Sporting Magazine, 2 vols.	6	12
Luck of Roaring Camp, by Bret Harte	1	4
Misses and Matrimony	1	4
Bradshaw's Continental Grude for July,	2	8
Ashenhurst's Practical Treatise on Weaving and Designing of Textile Fabrics	13	4
Dawson's Classical Dictionary of Hindoo Mythology and Religion	10	0
Riano's Industrial Arts of Spain	2	8
Tennyson's Birth-day Book, edited by Emily Shakspear	3	4
Reid's (Mayne) Away Westward, or the Cadet Button	2	4
Ditto The Flag of Distress	2	4
Johnson's Oriental Religions and their Relation to Universal Religion, 2 vols.	13	4
Modern Chromatics, by O. N. Rood (International Scientific Series)	3	4
Haug's Essays on Religion of Parsees, last Edn.	10	0
Burton's Land of Median (Revisited), 2 vols.	20	0
Life of Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, by C. R. Low, 2 vols.	13	4
India List, Civil and Military, corrected to 1st July	6	12
Hopkinson's Steam Engine Indicator, New Edn	9	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MESSMAN WANTED for the SIND HORSE BRIGADE MESS, JACOBABAD. Apply to MESS SECRETARY.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.—BOARD and LODGING Rs. 3 per day, and Rs. 60 per month; no extra charges.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, an UPPER-STORIED HOUSE at Bellasis Road, near the Byculla Club. Apply to F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHS of WASSEDEO BULWUNT PHADKE, price Re. 1 each. To be had of W. E. KING, Photographer, Poona.

FOR SALE.—Duret and Co.'s Genuine Pure OLIVE OIL, much appreciated, at Rs. 10 per doz. Cash. Apply to D. P. BATHA and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, 14 As. per lb. KANGRA VALLEY (Tea) MIXTURE Re. 1-4-0 per lb. PEARCE, 23, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd. ... Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... ,, ,, 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolots, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Heliconn, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

W. NEWMAN & CO.,

CALCUTTA.
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

DAINTY DISHES
FOR
INDIAN TABLES.

ENGLISH EDITION, SIX RUPEES; POSTAGE, SIX ANNAS. URDU EDITION, THREE RUPEES; POSTAGE, SIX ANNAS.

THE PIONEER.—"The work ought certainly to be received with cordiality and encouragement by all persons who are anxious to see a reformed state of things in the English Kitchen in India. The author of the book has established an additional claim upon the gratitude of the public for having brought out simultaneously with her English edition, another in the Urdu character for the use of native servants. * * * There is a quantity of good, sterling counsel to be found in the pages of Dainty Dishes."

The Englishman.—"The book is written in a clear practical style, and if the instructions given are only strictly followed, there ought to be no failures. * * * We can strongly recommend the book."

Indian Daily News.—* * * "The book is full of instruction for the preparation of these in all the variety that the pallid taste of Indian residents can reasonably require."

Statesman.—"The book is a positive mine of information upon the subject of which it treats, and is sure to find a place in the library of every Anglo-Indian household."

Himalaya Chronicle.—"The arrangement of the book is excellent, for the amazing number of recipes are written concisely, and a convenient *Menu* is given for a party of four up to a party of ten."

The Asian.—"It is by studying such a work that the sportsman, when reduced to cooking his own dinner, will learn best how to do it."

S. ROSE & CO.,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES & OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Tunings—This department is in charge of a skilled European Tuner, who has been specially engaged from England; Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

Mofussil Tunings—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

Repairs—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a Staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendence and practical direction of a qualified European, and are able efficiently to effect thereupair of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta firms they have been established in India for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical Instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care will have the best and most careful attention.

Pianos sold on the One Year Purchase System.

Pianos hired by the day, month, or on special rates by terms of six and twelve months.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK
FULL PARTICULARS AT

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with independent seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.

This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 20 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BRITANNIA HOME AND COLONIAL FIRE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICE, 429, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
CAPITAL, HALF A MILLION STERLING.

INSURANCES against loss or damage by Fire effected upon every description of property at lowest rates of premium corresponding to the risk.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN, Agent, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 14th August, 1879, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st May, 1879.
2. To declare a Dividend and Bonus.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Acting Secretaries and Managers.

4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th August 1879.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ELIZABETH ANNETTE RICHARDSON, formerly of Upper Portland place, in the County of Middlesex, but late of Lansdown Villa, Millbrook, in the County of Southampton, Spinster, deceased, died on the 14th day of October, 1878, at Millbrook, in the County of Southampton aforesaid, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of her PROPERTY and CREDITS in India were on the 4th day of August, 1879, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ALFRED VANSITTART FREERE, one of the Solicitors of the said Court, as Attorney to ALEXANDER CROMBIE, the Reverend FRANCIS CROMBIE, and ARTHUR TURNOUR ATCHISON, the Executors named in the Will and Codicil of the above-named deceased. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the Estate of the said deceased are required to SEND in PARTICULARS of the same in WRITING WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof, to us, at our Office, at 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period the said Alfred Vansittart Freere will REMIT the ASSETS of the Estate of the said deceased to the said Alexander Crombie, the Reverend Francis Crombie, and Arthur Atchison as Executors as aforesaid, at Southampton, in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 6th day of August 1879.

SMITH & FREERE,
Attorneys to the Administrators.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

THE NEW THEATRE on the Esplanade will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS,
(Available Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations.)

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 600
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	,, 480
Orchestra Stall	,, 100

There will be six performances per week, and Boxes and Stalls available for every representation throughout the season, except on Benefit Nights, can be secured at double the above rates.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy and Co.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
PARIS,
BOM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13TH AUGUST 1879.

Consols in London yesterday were unchanged at Rs. 97¼, French Rentes ¼ higher at 116¾; Enfaced Paper unaltered at 78½ for Fours, 83½ for Fours-and-a-half.

The declaration of the dividend by the directors of the Oriental Bank as noticed yesterday, as we expected, had an instantaneous effect on the value of the shares which, according to Reuter, has advanced from £13-10 to £17, but private advices say to £18-10. A stronger indication of returning confidence we could scarcely have, and it is to be hoped that this movement is only the beginning of a steady improvement.

In the General Produce Markets Coffee and Cocoanut-Oil are unchanged. Rapeseed is steady; Linseed firm with an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta to arrive. At the Colonial Wool Sales, which opened in London yesterday, 9,300 bales were offered. There has been a fair demand without quotable change. Copper has advanced £1 per ton both in Tiles and Brasiers.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was firm at unchanged prices; and Cotton in Liverpool closed steady at previous prices, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. It seems the market is not yet ripe for any permanent improvement or that the bears in America are still too strong for Liverpool, as ready Mid.-Uplands in New York has receded from 11½ to 11 1-16 cents. For November shipment, however, the quotation is advanced from 10·06 to 10·09 cents. per lb.

Bar Silver in London is now quoted by Reuter at 51s. 9-16d., but this is buyers' quotation, private advices saying that it would not be possible to buy any amount under 51¾d. per oz.

At the weekly board meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon the official rates of interest and discount were reduced 1 per cent. all round, making the change for fixed loans secured by Government Paper 5, and demand loans 6 per cent. In the open market, however, 3 per cent. is the current figure.

Exchange to-day opened firm with an advance of 1-16d. in House Paper, but the Banks did not raise their selling rates till the afternoon, when stronger accounts came from Calcutta, where the Banks are said to be sellers of telegraphic, either ready or forward at 1s. 8d. per Rupee. At the moment the market is undoubtedly strong, but for the immediate future rates will be guided as usual by the figure obtained for Council drafts in London to-day. The general idea here seems to be that an average of 1s. 7 15-16d. or over will be established, and in that case we may look for the present upward tendency being obtained. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 29-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2-12½	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at ¼ per cent. premium for demand and ¼ to ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper is, if anything, a trifle quieter, especially for Fours, which cannot now be quoted over Rs. 94¾. There is still some demand for small pieces of Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101½ to ¾.

The Share Market is quiet but steady. In Bank of Bombays, there is no change, the quotation being still Rs. 663½. In Oriental Bank shares some business was done a few days ago at from Rs. 146 down to Rs. 135 per share, but today the quotation has advanced to Rs. 205. In Land and Press Companies there is no change. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are irregular. There is a decline of Rs. 5 in Coorla and Mazagon and Rs. 15 in Alliance, but we quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Oriental, Dhurrumsey, Great Eastern, and Hindustan, and Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit and Morarjee Goculdass. Bombay saw Mills Co.'s Shares are Rs. 20 higher.

In Cotton to-day there has been nothing whatever doing for export, but prices are maintained at their previous level by the purchases on account of the local mills. We quote:—

Good Omra	(nominal)...Rs. 215 per candy f. p.	
F. G. F. do	..... ,, 209	,,
G. F. do	..... ,, 206	,,
Good Dhollera	(nominal) ,, 217	,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,, 214	,,
G. F. do	..... ,, 206	,,

Seeds are quiet with practically nothing doing for Export.

Freights show no quotable change. For Liverpool we still quote 23s. 9d. by steam and 20s. by sail. For Marseilles and Genoa 27s. 6d. is the nominal quotation, but considerably less would be accepted for immediate shipment, and for Trieste and Venice business would be practicable at 25s. per ton, payable here.

Piece Goods have not altered in position. Prices are unchanged, and in ready goods transactions are light, but a very firm feeling prevails for parcels to arrive.

Coals are dull and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 do	663½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	109

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	650
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	570
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company	155	500	all	60 p.s.	435
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	14 do	25
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	52
Carwar Co	1,000	1,000	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,889	all	30 do	250
Dhollera F. and G. Co	800	500	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co	883	1,000	all	100 do	809
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	825
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	all	30 do	175
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	185
Rajcoteo's Press Co	600	400	all	25 do	325
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	
Alexandra S. and W. Co	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	2900	1,000	all	do	nominal
Fleming S. and W. Co.	2,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Neriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	1,000	all	15 p.s.	630
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	118
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s.	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		375
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.	985
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	Nil	62
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	1,000	do	200
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	do	695
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	506
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	do	160
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	360
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	735
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	877	1,000	all	do	710
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	600	do	475
Jawraj Balloo Mills	781	1,000	all	do	500
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	do	700
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	435
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning	478	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,140
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	970
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	Nil	860
Mazagon S. and W.	2,000	5,000	..	do	80
National S. and W. Co. of India	954	1,000	all	do	540
Oriental	4,000	1,000	all	do	640
Princes of Wales Spinning	600	1,325	all	do	40
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soonderdas Spinning	250	1,250	all	do	475
Do do, 2 Share	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	do	700
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the h lf-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,875
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.s.	2,890
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p.s.	116
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	..	460
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	..	..	500	300	35 p.s. 270
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p.ct	10
Mechanical Building Co.	1,000	500	all	p.s.	15
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p.s.	915 ex div.
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct	100
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	5	62½ p.s.	650
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p.ct	15

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 19th August 1879.

	Open, 444 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		29,556 0 0
Merchandise		28,113 0 0
Telegraph		201 0 0
Other Receipts		119 0 0
Total Rs.		58,070 0 0

Corresponding week in August 1878.

	Open 444 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		29,963 0 0
Merchandise		14,597 0 0
Telegraph		357 0 0
Other Receipts		119 0 0
Total Rs.		45,036 0 0
Increase Rs.		13,014 0 0

Increase in 1879 is chiefly owing to the break in the Nerbudda Bridge in the corresponding period of 1878.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Fraser, Captain Cowie, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. H. Crighton, Mr. H. Betts, and 3 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Burma, 675 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (26th July), via Aden, with a general cargo and 2 first class and 1 deck passengers.

The s. s. City of Baltimore, 1,508 tons, Captain J. Verrill, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Ogden, Mr. T. W. Edwards, Lieut. W. Freeman, and Mr. J. Elston.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Burma (s)	Allen	Zanzibar, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Clan Fraser (s)	Cowie	Genoa.
	City of Baltimore	Verrill	Dunkirk.
	Ravenstondale	Adamson	Kurrachee.

The steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug

8 Dunfillan ..... Ritchie ..... Liverpool, April 14.
9 Prince Oscar ..... Brooks ..... Newport, April 23.
10 Ethiopia (s) ..... Wicks ..... Bombay, July 19.
Lottie Warren ..... Cawsey ..... Liverpool, Mar 30.
Intimes ..... Gredy ..... Pondicherry, Aug 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8.—Steamer Australia.
Aug. 9.—Steamers Sea Gull, Ellora and Baghdad. Ships Macedon, Tilkhurst and Charlotte Croom.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ethiopia—Mr and Mrs Jones, Captain Stephenson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O steamer Pekin, from Southampton, August 11:—To Madras—Major and Mrs Porteous, Miss Foulkes, and Mr Nixon. To Calcutta—Miss Gibson, Dr Monzie, Mr Jones, Mr Michselson Mr Oxley and Mr Cox.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—34 cases ginger ale, J C Bushby and Co; 100 boxes bar soap, Shurtcliffy Hopkoolo.

Italia s—50 cases copper sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co; 2 casks brass wire, Esufbhoy Cadurbhoy; 8 packages hardware, Rabhoy Tybhaly; 302 bundles hoop iron, Damodur Parmanund; 1,128 copper tile, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin s—16 casks earthenware, Manuckjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 11 cases soap, Moosajee Bhoya.

Maharaja s—50 cases whisky, C Bonvialle and Co.

Surat s—1 cask glassware, the Bombay Club.

Dumphaile Castle—100 casks ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—2 cases pianos, Soundy and Co,
Singapore s—83 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—10,000 fire bricks and 25 barrels fire-clay, Abdul Hoosein Heptoolia and Co; 25 barrels beer and 1 box ham, Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co; 15 cases cotton ball thread, Finlay, Muir and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Surat s—12 bales wool, Abdoola Fearjee; 20 bales wool, Surriff Ibrahim.

Italia s—100 casks cocoanut oil, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales skins and 13 bales hides, Syed Ahmed Meera and Co; 41 bales wool, Laljee M. arjee; 55 bales wool, Heramund Khildass; 140 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 325 cwts bones, Natha Essa; 45 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 31 bales cotton, Tatia Nawar; 150 bales cotton waste, Purmanund Hurjeevan; 9 bales skins, Poona Hussum Abdoola C. & Co; 8 bales skins and 9 bales hides, Vana Ana Syed Mohidin and Co; 9 bales skins and 33 bales hides, Shaik Wodemunnia and Co; 11 bales skins and 19 bales hides, Adum Mohideen and Co; 8 bales skins and 33 bales hides, Mahameddally and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—22 cwts turmeric, 12 cwts chemel seed, and 10 cwts cookmeern, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 20 packages silk, Hajee Zanal Abedeen.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—487½ cwts myrabollams, Pelly and Co; 34½ chests opium, Jairashboy Feerbhoy; 78 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—1 case fishmaws and 28 cases sharkfins, Vuzeer Thavor; 25 bales cotton, Hajee Aham Esmail and Co; 40 bales cotton, Shawjeedaar Lucknow; 75 bales twist, Tata and Co; 53 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 101 bales twist, the N S and W Co; 25 bales twist, Guneshalli Shobhagmull; 67 bales cotton, Jeychund Boondala; 41 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 90 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 26 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Elias; 50 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 12 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co; 32 chests opium, Tata and Co; 32 chests opium, Jairashboy Peerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—August 11.

Carandine, Lieut, 8th Hussars, on duty, to Muttra.

August 13.

Freeman, Lieut, 13th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Hill, Col, Staff Corps, from leave, to Hingoli.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 9.)

Mr Hinde, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, in Assam, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Mr McMinn, to be Deputy Commissioner, II Class, substantive pro tem., in the Central Provinces.

Major Brooke, Deputy Commissioner, III Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, II Class.

Major Bowie, Deputy Commissioner, IV Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, III Class.

Major Brooke, Deputy Commissioner, IV Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, III Class.

Mr Russell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, IV Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, III Class.

Col Playfair, Deputy Commissioner, II Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, I Class.

Major Repton, Deputy Commissioner, III Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, II Class.

Mr Shakespeare, Deputy Commissioner, IV Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, III Class.

Mr Barr, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

The Hon L P D Broughton, an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month and nineteen days.

The services of 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J Anderson, of the Royal Artillery, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieut-Col Buttanshaw, Bengal Staff Corps, ordinary pension £292, annuity £258-11.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major. Captain H de Parny Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major:—Captain J F Hall.

The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies:—

Lieutenants A C Yate, 1st West Indian Regt; E J Tobin, 86th Regt; A W L Dopwey, 108th Foot; L G Beckham, 28th Foot; A H Browne, Royal Artillery; W H Darby, Royal Artillery; to Bombay. J W Parker, 64th Foot; J H Jones, 31st Foot; F P Walsh, 39th Foot; F A C Claughton, 2-25th Foot; F G Preston, 98th Foot; to Madras.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major:—Captain E G Newaham, General List, Infantry.

Unattached Officers—The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, Captain (Brevet Major) J Hopkins, Bengal Unattached List. Captain (Brevet Major) T Doyle, Bengal Unattached List.

Quarter Master General's Department—Captain B A Combe, 10th Hussars, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Punjab Frontier Force—G G O appointing Lieutnant C T Becker, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot, to the 4th Punjab Cavalry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, is cancelled.

Hyderabad Contingent—[2nd Cavalry] Lieut Adye, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Officer.

4th Cavalry—Captain Gilchrist, Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, and Officiating Squadron Commander, and 2nd in Command, 4th Cavalry is to continue to do duty, as Squadron Officer.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India.

Lieut-Col Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 26th Regiment of N I for two years.

Major Scott-Monorieff, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, P W Department, for one year and five months.

Captain Ramsden, General List Infantry, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for 180 days.

Captain Moore, General List Cavalry, Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain Hill, Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India, for 182 days.

Lieut Burton-Bennet, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 10th Bengal Lancers for two years.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India.

Bengal.—To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Feer Bux Bahadur," 22nd N I.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur," Subadar Abdul Sing, 11th N I; Subadar-Major Chuta Sing, 12th N I; Resaldar-Major Mirza Beg, 1st Bengal Cavalry; Resaldar Jeean Singh, 10th Bengal Lancers; Subadar-Major Seebah Ghullay, 2nd Goorkha Regiment; Resaldar-Major Prem Singh, Corps of Guides; and Subadar-Major Bhageeram Goorang, 5th Goorkha Regiment.

ORDER OF MERIT.

H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following admissions to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit:—

24th Native Infantry—Havildar Ahmed Khan and Sepoy Hapur Singh. 45th Native Infantry, Naick Hakum, and Sepoy Turai Singh, for conspicuous gallantry in action in the Chora Valley on the 21st January 1879.

The services of the undermentioned officers, lately employed with the Punjab Chief's Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab—Major Anderson, Squadron Commander and Officiating 2nd in Command, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Captain Rivaz, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, Honorary Surgeon-Major J R Deane.

The services of Major Douglas, Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of the undermentioned officers, lately employed with the Punjab Chief's Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, Captain Pearson, Captain Turnbull, Sirdhon Office, 16th Bengal Cavalry; Captain Burton, Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

The services of Surgeon-Major Browne, Officiating Civil, Jubbulpore, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Surgeon Harris, officiating Civil, Hardoi, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Fenn, Acting Commander, I G S Hugh Rose, to revert to the establishment of the I G of May Fmre.

Mr Beaumont, 4th Grade Officer, I G S Enterprise, to revert to his appointment as 4th Grade, Officer, I G S Hugh Rose.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain Little, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, is posted to the Western System of State Railways.

Mr Freeman, Assist-nt Traffic Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway, and Mr Hart, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, are promoted from Class IV to Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishments.

The following officers who have attained the age of 55, or who will do so, on or before 31st December will retire from the service:—

Bengal Provincial—Mr Smith, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade; Mr Barnfather, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade; Mr Dewes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade; Mr Peaney, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Bengal Irrigation—Mr Faulkner, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade; Mr Beale, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

N-W Provinces and Oudh Provincial—Mr Howe, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Punjab Irrigation—Mr Rundle, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade; Mr Watson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Western System of State Railways—Mr Collet, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade: Mr Cheyne, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank; Mr Scott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

North-Eastern System of State Railways—Mr Vigors, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Accounts Branch—Mr Boyce, Examiner, 1st Class, 1st Grade, Bengal. Mr Phillips, Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad.

Mr A C Cregeen, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grad, temporary rank, and Mr La Touche, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, are placed in charged of the current duties of the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Section. Western Rajputana Railway and Sindia Railway, respectively, in addition to their own duties.

The services of Dr. Warth, temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Department of the Finance and Commerce.

Mr. Harold, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr Wilkinson, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, 1st Grade, temporary rank, attached to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, will perform the duties of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

The services of Lieut Biffe, late I N, Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph, are placed at the disposal of the Military [Marine] Department.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 13th August, 1879.

1 There will be a Church Parade of the Regiment on Sunday evening next, the 17th instant, without arms. Officers and men are requested to meet in front of the Gymkhana shed at ½ past 5 o'clock, when they will be marched to the Cathedral. Scarlet full dress is to be worn.

It is notified to the Regiment that the collections to be made on Sunday evening are for the benefit of the widows and ophans of those who fell in the Afghan and Zulu wars.

1 No. 76 Serjt A Greaves, lotter B Company, has permission to be absent from Bombay for one month from this date, and to take his rifle with him.

By Order W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—August 14.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

99-79—Moreshwar L—Vussonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T—Part heard.
268-78—Craigie L and C O A, Turner vs Hurruckchund Soorutram—Smith and F—Part heard.
176-78—Hearn, C and L—Dayal Jairaz vs Khatao Ludha and others—Rimington, H and C. To vary Commissioner's report.
122-79—Rimington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kesowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and other—In person.
36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie L and O.
271-79—Ardeshir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady—Prescot and W.
657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kesowjee and others—Rimington H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

260-79—J C Cama—Cursondass Zeenabhoy vs Shaik Esse bin Khalliffa—Macfarlane and Q—Part heard.
237-79—Macfarlane and H—Tribhowandass Veerjee vs Lalbhoy Munordass and another—Tyabjee and S.
56-78—Tyabjee and S—Khudiza Begum alias Doolen Begum vs Sallay bin Gomer Barruck Jung and another—Prescot and W.
240-73—Ardeshir and H—Morwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Madhowdas Gocouldass and others—Shapoorjee and T and Prescot and W.
22-79—Shapurjee and T—Lukhmidass Khimjee vs Hurridass Yuludass—Craigie L and O.
229-79—R Skipsey—Boonabai and another vs Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwala—Smith and F—Settled.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

306-79—Moreshwar L—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy vs Patel Aba Ooaman—In person—Part heard.
332-79—In person (a pauper), Ruckma vs Suckoobai—Bhaishunker and D

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 18th, 1h. 1'8m A. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August.					
Th. 14	.....	5 42	6 27	{ 9 30 m	2 16 m
				8 57 a	3 39 a
Fri. 15	.....	5 43	6 26	{ 10 11 m	3 16 m
				9 40 a	4 15 a
Sat. 16	.....	5 43	6 25	{ 10 44 m	4 3 m
				10 34 a	4 49 a
Sun. 17	10 Sunday after Trinity	5 43	6 25	{ 11 15 m	4 46 m
				11 17 a	5 23 a
Mon. 18	.....	5 43	6 24	{ 11 44 m	5 28 m
				11 55 a	6 13 a
Tues. 19	English Mail expected.	5 43	6 23	{ 0 38 a	6 0 m
				...	6 28 a
Wed. 20	.....	5 44	6 23	{ 0 33 m	6 30 m
				0 50 a	7 4 a

It has come under the notice of Mr. A. Menist, Oculist-Optician, during his short stay in Bombay, that Several Persons having consulted an eminent Oculist, and obtained from him the number the Eyesight required for Spectacles, have been Supplied with Entirely Different Numbers which has cause i injury to the Eyesight, therefore it is absolutely Necessary for those who require artificial assistance for the sight to Obtain their Spectaoles from a Practical Optician, who does not trust to the numbers on the Spectacles.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a Domestic occurrence is two rupees. This announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MARTIN—June 24th, in England, the wife of the late Richard Martin, Bombay, of a son, posthumous.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WEST—August 12th, in Bombay, Elsie Amabel Maxwell, fourth daughter of Major R. W. West, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, aged 8 months, of dysentery.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—August 3rd, at Rookcliff Cottage, Simla, the wife of Mr. C. J. E. Atkinson, of a son.
GORDON—August 6th, at Peeringfield, Naini Tal, the wife of Major N. M. T. Horsford, Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, of a daughter.
HASTINGS—August 3rd, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Mr. D. J. Hastings, Telegraph Master, of a daughter.
LISTON—August 10th, at Madras, the wife of the Reverend Wm. A. Liston, Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, of a daughter.
MARSDEN—August 6th, at "The Brewery," Naini Tal, the wife of A. E. Marsden, of a son.
SIMPSON—August 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John A. Simpson, of a son.
WALKER—August 6th, at Momisabad, the wife of Major J. G. D. Walker, 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—August 6th, at Kandahar, Philip Edward Anderson, Lieutenant and Quarter-master 28th Regiment, Punjab Native Infantry.
GORDON—August 5th, at Simla, of fever, Mary Helen, the wife of Colonel T. E. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps.
MURRAY—August 6th, at Subathu, Theophilus William, son of Quartermaster and Mrs. Murray, 51st Light Infantry, aged 7 months.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1879.

Attention in England has now been thoroughly attracted by the progress of the Russian expedition from the Caspian, and the *Daily News*—whose particular mission would appear to be the defence of the foreign policy of Russia—fears that the cry of Russian aggression and danger to our Indian Empire will be raised again, and says there is need of vigilance if India and England are not to be led blindfold into another war for another frontier and for an enlarged Protectorate in Central Asia. Meanwhile, while we are talking, the Russian troops—some 20,000 of them—are marching forward towards Merv, a point less than one hundred miles distant from the Afghan frontier, which has now become the frontier of the Indian Empire. Tchikislar—the town on the eastern shore of the Caspian from whence the Russian expedition has started—is in a straight line some 500 miles distant from Merv. But as that straight line passes through part of Persian territory, the Russians will have to deviate considerably, and will probably have to traverse over six hundred miles before they reach what beyond doubt is their ultimate destination. Their march will not by any means be an easy one, and already it is reported that the Turcomans are preparing to make their first stand at Karez, about 240 miles from the Caspian. Thereafter the invading troops will have to contest every mile of the road. A few British officers from Kandahar with a kafila load of breech-loading rifles would probably be sufficient, if despatched to the assistance of the Turcomans, to rouse up the whole country against the invaders, and would enable us, with the least possible expense, to administer a very decided check to this latest phase of Russian aggression. If we were simply and unequivocally to tell them at St. Petersburg that the further progress of the Merv expedition would be so opposed by us, we would probably soon hear of that expedition being smartly countermarched. It is hopeless, however, to expect any such decided measures from the Beaconsfield administration. Decided action of that sort, which is always the most effective in the long run, is not now in favour with British diplomatists. In the days of Lord Palmerston matters were different. There was then no hesitation or drifting into complications, our foreign policy was clear, energetic, and consequently our wars were fewer and far between.

The traveller who had to describe the snakes in Iceland was in a similar predicament with the journalist who may have to refer to the traditions of the Indian stage, for there are none. India—and Bombay in particular—wealthy in other things, is literally poverty-stricken as regards theatrical matters; nor, until lately, has any effort been made to remove a reproach from the land. By Indian theatricals we mean only that description of amateur burlesque which is chiefly remarkable for breaks down. The weariness of the performance and the characters everyone knows. The boy recruit acting the buxom chambermaid; the captain of dragoons "haw-"hawing" the melodramatic lover's part; the comic man who is only comic because he is vulgar; the heavy father (usually a corporal) dropping his H's; the no less weighty tragedy queen—a bearded subaltern of foot. All these persons we know as well off as on the stage, and it would not be too much to say that the progressive Indian world has grown weary of them and their ways. It must be a monoton

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER, COUNCIL DRAFTS, AND RUPEE PAPER.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 5-45 P.M.

Bar Silver closed to-day at 51¾d. per ounce, the market remaining firm.

At the weekly sale of Council drafts on India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 15-16d. received 13 per cent.; all above that rate in full.

Four per cent Rupee paper, 78⅜; 4½ ditto, 84.

Oriental Bank Shares sold to-day at from £19 to £20.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

LATEST FROM AFGHAN.

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

From Kabul, August 10.—Three regiments under Brigadier Zabardast Khan Ghilzai marched for Ghazni on the 7th. The Amir inspected them at Deh Mazang on the 10th. The Amir also inspected some of the regiments lately returned from Herat, and gave them some pay.

From Kandahar, August 12.—Everything quiet in the city and neighbourhood. The charge of the city was made over to Sirdar Sher Ali Khan on the evening of the 10th. Our police and sanitary arrangements remain unchanged, and the gates are still held by our guards, but the town dues and taxes remitted by us were at once reimposed. Sellers of shoes and caps have closed their shops in consequence. Sirdar Mahomed Yusuf Khan, who has been re-appointed Governor of Pushtirud and Zamindawar, reached Kandahar on the 7th, and was to leave for Girishk on the 13th.

The weather is cooler than it has been for some months past.

Cholera is much diminished in the city. In the fort and the cantonment the losses during the week have been small, and no fresh cases have occurred during the last two or three days.

Telegraphic communication with Mandalay was restored on the 9th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

COUNT ANDRASSY.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

A report is generally current that Count Andrassy is about to retire from the post of Austrian Foreign Minister into private life, and that he will be succeeded by Baron Hofman, at present Minister of Finance.

THE BANKING AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The House of Commons has passed through Committee the Banking and Joint Stock Companies Bill, the Government having consented to withdraw the clauses relating to reserved liability and accepting the clause allowing unlimited banks to register as limited and to increase their capital nominally, but which cannot, however, be called up.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 13.

The S. S. Venetia, with the outward English mails of the 1st August, left here for Bombay at 6 p. m. to-day, and the s. s. Nizam for Galle and Calcutta left at 3 p.m.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.	
The London Cotton Market has been steady.	
Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	6-6
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. do.	83¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110⅝
Bar Silver	51 9-16
Oriental Bank Shares	£17

Departure.—Ancona.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Aug. 13, 7-15 P.M.

Mail steamer Malwa from China arrived.

MADRAS, Aug. 13, 4-5 P.M.

Mail for Yokohama leaves Hongkong Monday 18th and from Shanghai every Wednesday.

We have been asked to announce that the box subscription at the new Theatre is all but filled, only nine boxes being now available. On completion of the full number the patronage of H. E. the Governor is to be solicited. The public of Bombay have certainly responded with such readiness and liberality that there can be little doubt of the complete success of the undertaking.

The enquiry in the case against Nursey Kessowjee was resumed at the Fort Police Court yesterday. No further cross-examination by Mr. Gill, Mr. Mathuradas Lowjee, the principal witness, who was recalled, admitted that the profits of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. for 1929 and 1930 amounted to Rs. 1,36,585, but that he had not deducted that amount from the loss of Rs. 2,60,876. Mr. Gill undertook to show that the witness had omitted from consideration the amounts of profit as given in the fair ledgers for several years; and that what he had given were only the amounts of losses. The magistrate said the real question appeared to him to be what was the position of the firm at the time the alleged criminal breach of trust took place? It appeared from the evidence that certain debts were due by the mills; and the question would be whether the monies borrowed were or were not applied to the payment of those debts. Mr. Gill remarked that there was no evidence offered to show that they were not so applied; and that Mathuradas's representations from the books were false from beginning to end. The Advocate General, on the other hand, contended that the accused, borrowing moneys for the mills, applied them to the purposes of his firm. Cursondas Valabdas, a director of the Jewras Balloo S. and W. Company, was the last witness called for the prosecution. Messrs. Cursetjee Cama, Ghellabhoy, and Sakuldhund, three of the mill directors, were recalled, and stated that, in assenting to the raising of loans from Drs. Sidney Smith and the Bank of Bombay, they trusted to the statements of the accused, who managed the affairs of the mill companies, and told them the moneys were wanted for the mills. The Advocate General then summed up the case for the prosecution and asked his Worship to commit the accused on two of the charges preferred against him,—abandoning the charge in respect of the mortgage of the unallotted shares. Mr. Gill asked his Worship to hear a few words from him before (he said) "your Worship dismisses this case." The magistrate thereupon adjourned the case until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

A TELEGRAM from Poona informs us that the case of Major Hewson against Dr. Giraud for criminal trespass was dismissed yesterday morning by Major Trueman, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

On the evening of Sunday next, the collection in the Cathedral of Bombay will go towards alleviating the distress which must at present necessarily obtain amongst the widows and orphans of those killed in the Afghan and Zulu wars. With very commendable consideration, the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps has issued a regimental order, to the effect that there will be a church parade on that evening, when all the officers and men are requested to be present. We are sure this order will be very largely complied with; and we have no doubt that on the publication of the order the Volunteers Corps in connection with the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies will also join in the parade.

THE rumour is again gaining currency that Sir Frederick Haines, the Commander-in-Chief in India, whose five years of staff employment will terminate next spring, will be succeeded by Sir Garnet Wolseley, if the services of the latter can be spared at the Cape by that time. The appointment is by far the most extensive in the British Army, and is better paid than any other military berth in the whole world. Sir Garnet, who was born in 1833, and who is therefore only 46 years of age, will be by far the youngest officer that has ever been named to the situation. The present Commander-in-Chief of India was born in 1817, and is therefore 62 years of age. Lord Napier of Magdala held the appointment from 1870 till 1875. His lordship's immediate predecessor was the late Lord Sandhurst, who succeeded Lord Strathnairn.

IT is announced in the *Gazette of India* that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on Colonel (Brigadier-General) Charles Terrington Aitchison, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps. The war services of the Colonel are as follow:—Served in the campaign in the Southern Maratha Country in 1844-45, as Field Engineer; present at the storm and capture of Samunghur, Boodurghur, Panalla (wounded), Powunghur, Munohur, and Munsuntosh (mentioned in despatches). Served as Major of Brigade, Persian Expeditionary Force, in 1856-57; at the assault and capture of the fort of Reshire, surrender of Bushire, expedition to Borazjoon, and action at Khooshab (mentioned in despatches and received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, medal and clasp, and Brevet Major). Served with Colonel Malcolm's field force in Southern Maratha Country during the mutiny, 1857-58, in command of 200 Europeans during the forced march on Shorapore, and at the surrender and occupation of that fortress (medal).

THE example set by the Municipal Chamber of Ilhas (Goa) in telegraphing to the Minister of Ultramar in Lisbon, requesting his Majesty the King of Portugal to withhold his assent to the new Anglo-Portuguese treaty, has been followed by both the Municipal Chambers of Bardez and Salsette. If to this we add the protest from Daman and Diu, together with the adverse opinion of the press, it might almost be said that the Portuguese possessions in India are unanimously unfavourable to the adoption of the treaty.

THE Lahore paper remarks on one of the points to be reported upon by the Army Commission:—There seems to be little diversity of opinion as to the absolute necessity to alter the period of service for which European soldiers in India are to be enlisted. On this point the recommendation of the Army Commission can hardly be doubtful. And though probably the name of Local Army may be too abhorrent to many English prejudices to permit of the open avowal of such an antiquated institution, the real drift of any alteration in the enlistment Act which would provide for a term of ten or twelve years in the European soldier's Indian service would be necessarily to re-create a local army. This change which economy will thus provide, is enforced perhaps more strongly by almost every other consideration. To give the State the services of men in the prime of life rather than those of boys, to decrease the rate of sickness and mortality, to improve the non-commissioned ranks, to ameliorate the position and prospects of the soldier himself, are all advantages which will in the opinion of all experienced officers even outweigh the cheapness that will attend the superior efficiency.

IT may be interesting to mention that the electors of the United Kingdom form nearly 9 per cent. of the whole population. In fact, taking the numbers of the members of the House of Commons at 650, it seems that there is one member to 52,300 of the population, and that, on the average, there are 4,614 electors to each member. Since the last general election in 1874, the number of electors has increased by a quarter of a million. In 1874 there were just 2,749,000 electors, or nearly 8½ per cent. of the total population; while there was one member to 49,700 people, and an average of 4,230 electors to each member.

IT must be an extraordinary bullet wound that the recent unfortunate accident inflicted on Mr. Foster at Simla. A correspondent writes on the 8th inst., five days after the accident:—"Poor Foster is still lies in a very precarious state. His intellectual faculties have not been affected, and he talks on all matters sensibly, but has no recollection apparently of the manner in which the accident occurred. He is occasionally in considerable pain, not so much in the head as in the neck and shoulders and arms. Erysipelas has appeared in his face, but he has had no fever up to this morning. The doctors have not yet been able to discover the locality of the bullet (which entered the centre of the forehead) or the direction it has taken. They say he will be in danger of his life for some weeks."

WITH reference to the recent resolution of the Governor General in Council regarding the reduction in the establishment of the Public Works Department, a Calcutta paper says the Government of Bengal will shortly issue circulars to all officers asking them whether they intend to accept the terms made therein for voluntary retirement. The same paper hears that a large number of officers and subordinates will apply for permission to retire.

WITH reference to the question of the tenure of office by a subordinate medical officer, which has recently been agitated in Bengal, we learn that the Medical Committee have recommended that he may be allowed to hold one particular appointment at the Presidency for a period of ten years, while the Surgeon-General, Bengal, is said to have suggested that five years should be the maximum time, with a grace of two years, if the Government should think fit. The Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, however, is understood to be of opinion that two years' term of office will be sufficient on the ground that opportunities should always be offered to those officers who have long served in distant parts of the country to come down to the Presidency. The question is now pending the consideration of the local Government.

THE *Asian* says the Umballa Leger subscription is a great success; already more tickets have been taken than were taken in the Derby subscription.

A SUIT interesting to all club men has recently been decided at Simla. A man, named Mangul Sen, sued the members of the Simla United Service Club, to recover Rs. 1,641-9-0, for articles alleged to have been supplied the club. He sought to make each individual member personally responsible for the amount of the claim in full. The Judicial Assistant held that the law was that the members of the club are not personally liable, unless it can be shown the debts were contracted with their authority. As Mangul Sen made no attempt to show that Mr. Lawrie, the Superintendent of the club, has such authority, the suit was dismissed with costs.

IN consequence of a recent accident on the Rajputana State Railway near Bandigui, the rate of speed has been reduced to fifteen miles an hour, to which even mail trains have to conform. A correspondent, who travelled from Ajmir to Agra last Tuesday evening, reports that there was a heavy fall of rain almost immediately after the train left, and in less than an hour the line was scarcely visible.

IT may interest sportsmen generally and lovers of billiards in particular, to know that there may shortly be a trial of skill between Cook and Roberts. Jaipur is the place fixed for this trial, and His Highness the Maharaja, who takes a deep interest in the matter, has placed a purse of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the winner. The match, which will probably consist of three games, is to take place either in October or November next.

A TELEGRAM from Alikhel, dated August 9, states:—A dooly bearer has been shot and mutilated near the camp. Captain Conolly, with three sowars, went in pursuit and captured two men with bloody knives and a recently discharged gun.

COLONEL DORAN, Commandant, 27th Native Infantry, has been appointed Brigadier-General in command of the Khyber Brigade in succession to General Tytler.

THE *Pioneer* has heard no one mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Cockerell on the Legislative Council, and thinks in all probability it will be unnecessary for the present to make any arrangement of that kind.

A CAPTURE has been effected of a body of the Rumpa rebels. The correspondent of the *Madras Mail* telegraphed from Narsapatam on the 9th inst:—Kakela Kistamah and Bundey Yenkiah, the Chief, and fifty-nine others of Suravoods village who plundered with Chendriah, Kanttarum, Pallarum, Golgondapetta, and Yethoororopilley, have been captured by the indefatigable Major Young. Some property has been recovered. Cholera prevails about Natharum and Kistnadavipetta. The troops are free.

THERE appears to have been something of the same kind tried with reference to the Rumpa disturbances as was attempted at the outset of the Afghan campaign. The *Madras Mail* states that the Duke of Buckingham is apparently ambitious of personally superintending the operations against the insurgents in the Rumpa and neighbouring taluks. "It is to be hoped, however, that those in authority about the Duke will persuade him against this enterprise. The Godavery district is not a pleasant place to travel in in August, and it is difficult to see what the Duke himself could do towards putting down the Rumpa rebellion from Rajamundry or Cocconada, which could not be as well done at Ootacamund. All that the officers, civil, military and police, want to enable them to overcome the rebellion is a liberal supply of troops and firearms, and, above all, a greater measure of discretion than has yet been allowed to them from Ootacamund. The officers in the Godavery district complain bitterly of the way in which they are hampered by orders, and counter-orders, and contradictory orders, from headquarters; and there cannot be a doubt that this attempt to govern by telegraph wire from Ootacamund has proved a disastrous failure, for which the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief must share the responsibility between them. We do not understand how it is that since the military have been employed against the insurgents, His Grace the Governor does not leave the control of affairs in the hands of the military authorities. It is to be hoped that Sir Neville Chamberlain will bear in mind that any future mismanagement of the Rumpa campaign, by whomsoever caused, will reflect on the local military authorities. This being so, the Chief will doubtless see to it that there shall be no further muddling through the intervention of the civil authorities in matters which do not concern them. It will be interesting to know who directed the landing from the steamer of the two mountain howitzers which Colonel Rammell had asked for to use on board the Godavery river steamers. The field piece sent in their place is, we learn, quite useless. There is divided authority somewhere in the management of the Rumpa campaign, and it is working, and has worked, much mischief. It is satisfactoy to find that Major Young, with the police, has succeeded on capturing a portion of Chendriah's followers; though it seems doubtful if he has got hold of any of the ringleaders. These will not be caught till bodies of troops and police can penetrate the hills and attack them in their hiding places. We are prepared to hear that more regiments will yet be required to take the place of the troops who have already fallen victims to fever. We regret to hear that most of the police officers, including Colonel Cunliffe, have been "down with fever."

THE Prince of Bulgaria has sent to the Emperor of Russia a telegram which deserves to find a place amongst the curiosities of literature and diplomacy. It might have been expected that the new ruler of this important district, placed in a position of semi-sovereignty almost equivalent to complete independence, and, as far as foreign Powers are concerned, enjoying most of the attributes of Royalty, would at least affect a tone of some dignity in his communications with the external world. There would, as one might suppose, be some disposition on his part to recognise the maxim "*Noblesse oblige*," and on behalf both of himself and his subjects to assert, even if he was not prepared to carry out, a spirit of self-reliance and patriotism. If any one has taken this view of the case, and expected such conduct from the new Prince of Bulgaria, he will be undeceived by a perusal of the message despatched to St. Petersburg, which is composed in a tone of servility to which few parallels could be found in the correspondence even of less august persons than princes. The letter is headed "To the Emperor," as if there was some actual union between Bulgaria and Russia, and something like an allegiance due from the subjects of the former to the ruler of the latter country; whereas there is, in point of international law and right, no more connection between the Bulgarians and the Emperor of Russia than between them and any other Emperor. The letter proceeds in a grovelling tone, to express the "respectful attachment" by which the writer is bound to the "august person" of the Czar, and the "reverence and eternal gratitude of the Bulgarian people for the untold benefits which his Imperial Majesty has condescended to shower upon them." The "condescension" of the Czar is twice mentioned, and twice insisted upon with much unction as having been extended both to the Prince and to the people. The whole style is conceived in very much the style which might be expected from a Pasha who felt it his duty to write an obsequious letter to his lord and master at headquarters. But a Prince of Bulgaria should surely know the difference between himself and a satrap, and should, moreover, learn that, in communicating with foreign potentates, the ruler of a semi-sovereign State, however pusillanimous he may be, is not justified in speaking like a humble and trembling servitor.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE PROPOSED NEW OFFICES.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon, to consider the question of the construction of new municipal offices. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik presided, and there was an unusually large attendance of members.

The Chairman read the following letter from Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia, proprietor of the building in Rampart Row at present occupied by the Municipality:—

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st July 1879.

MY DEAR SIR,—Referring to our conversation of the other day, I beg to state here in writing as desired the terms on which I am willing to give my house to the Municipality.

I agree to sell the building to the Corporation for the sum of rupees three lakhs (Rs. 3,00,000) cancelling the existing lease from 1st August, 1879. I have no objection to take the purchase money at the convenience of the Municipality, provided interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is paid me on any amount remaining after the instalments for the purchase are completed, and that the whole amount is paid within three years from the date the purchase is effected. I have also no objection to receive payment for the whole amount in municipal debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent., or if the Corporation would prefer it, I am prepared to let them the house on a further lease of ten years at Rs. 1,500 per month, after the expiration of the present lease on 1st January, 1881.—Yours very sincerely,

ARDASEER HORMARJEE.

The Chairman also read the following letter from Messrs. Sassoon and Co. regarding their offer to sell or let the old High Court in Apollo Street for the purposes of a municipal office:—

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, August 12, 1879.

H. W. BARROW, Esq., Clerk to the Municipal Corporation.

SIR,—With reference to our letters of the 10th and 22nd ultimo, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, we have to request that we have withdrawn the offers of the old High Court building then made to the Municipality, and we think it as well to inform the members of the Corporation through you that such is not the case. Our offers are still open, and we trust they will be fairly considered. We may add that if our building is approved by the Corporation we shall be willing to enter into negotiations with them with the view of modifying, if necessary, the terms proposed by us, and we shall deal as favourably as possible with the Municipality whether it be decided to lease or to purchase the premises.

We take the present opportunity of calling attention to the harsh and, to our mind, unfounded opinion expressed by the Chairman of the Town Council with regard to our building from a sanitary point of view when this subject was under discussion.

The facts that the old High Court house is situated in a very healthy locality and in one of the best positions in the Fort, that it is open to the breez on nearly every side, that its rooms are lofty and well ventilated, that it was used without complaint for half a century as the head-quarters of justice in this Presidency, and that a popular Chief Justice, Sir Erskine Perry, and also a Puisne Judge, Sir Joseph Arnould, used the upper rooms as a place of residence for some years, are well known in Bombay, and are proof that the condemnatory terms used were not justified by the facts of the case. Requesting you to be good enough to lay this letter before the Corporation at their meeting this day, we have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

The Chairman said the only notice of motion which had been given respecting Messrs. Sassoon and Co.'s property was that withdrawn by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in favour of another proposition.

Mr. Kirkham then moved the following resolution:—"That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given by the Corporation to the Municipal Commissioner's proposal to purchase a site on the Esplanade Market Road from Government at Rs. 10 per square yard, and to build thereon a municipal office at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000, provided the Rs. 75,000 included in this year's budget, to be provided from time to time out of current revenues." Mr. Kirkham said he would confine himself to this resolution, and disregard for the present the amendment proposed to be withdrawn, or the amendment proposed to be laid before that Corporation. He thought it would conduce to clearness if he recalled to the memory of the Corporation the stages through which this subject had passed before them. It was first introduced to their notice by their predecessors in the Municipality, they ought to be careful to fix it in the centre of the municipal life of the city; they ought to consider the convenience and comfort of the great masses of the people. And he said, without fear of contradiction, that the city was gravitating in the direction of the native town and not in the direction of their present building. (Hear, hear.) He considered that the site offered them was of all others the most suitable to select the municipal office on. It was not out of the way for people who travelled in carriages, and it was exceedingly accessible for people who had not that convenience. Government had offered them the site at the extremely low rate of Rs. 10 a square yard. He would comment on one or two facts which he thought conclusively proved that this figure was an exceedingly low one. Some time ago, the Corporation made an offer to Government of a tank in that neighbourhood called the Phanese Tank, the value of which was estimated in a memorial which the Corporation had forwarded to Government at Rs. 17-8 a square yard. If a mere hole which had to be pumped out and filled in was worth that, surely a piece of level and ordinary ground on the edge of the road must be worth as good deal more. In fact, Government had occasion recently to value another piece of ground in that neighbourhood, which had to be made over to the Municipality, and the Executive Engineer valued it at Rs. 50 a square yard. And the Municipality, in allowing for setbacks valued land in Syed Abdool Rahmon Street, in the neighbourhood, at Rs. 40 a square yard. Therefore, in saying that the site offered by Government was worth Rs. 30 a square yard, he thought he was not putting it at too high a rate. If they had to take it up under the Land Acquisition Act, they certainly would not get it under Rs. 10 a square yard. They ought to think twice before refusing such an offer from Government, which was in some sort a compensation for the disappointment they had suffered in being refused the ground on the Esplanade which they had asked for. If his estimate was correct, which he was confident it was, Rs. 30 a square yard, 3,500 square yards being the extent required, Government by their offer were virtually making a contribution towards the new municipal building of Rs. 70,000; and they ought to think twice before rejecting such an offer. He had heard objections raised to the site which he thought perhaps need had better anticipate. One objection was that it would be smoky and noisy, because of the contiguity of the new railway terminus. He had consulted Mr. Rowe, superintendent of the workshops, who lived close to the station, on these points, and Mr. Rowe had informed him that the smoke had never annoyed him on any single occasion, and as for the noise, there was a little shunting occasionally at present, but when the new terminus was completed, and the goods station removed to Wari Bandar, that would disappear altogether, and there would be only a few passenger trains a day come past the site. In conclusion, he submitted there was no ground whatever for the Corporation retracing the course of procedure which they had entered upon with so much deliberation, and which had been approved by so many stages. If they did not go forward now with the project for securing a building of their own, they would be open to the reproach that they did not really know their own minds. (Hear, hear.) The objects with which he moved the resolution were to enhance the dignity of the Corporation by giving it a permanent home, and to consult the convenience of the great masses of the people of the city, would be met by the adoption of the resolution he had moved. He would leave it to lay before them, and he did not see how they could be met in any other way. They must remember that it was a serious matter entering on a permanency; they might put up with inconveniences for a year or two, but in selecting a permanency they should be careful to get the very best that it was within their power to secure. (Applause.)

Sir F. Souter seconded the motion, and said he was convinced, after very careful consideration, that the course of action he supported was most decidedly the best course of all, both for putting the convenience, financially, of the Municipality on a proper footing, and for other respects. To explain why a building on the proposed site would be much more suitable and convenient for a municipal office, he would remind the Corporation that the town was divided into six divisions, described in the last census. It was in the most populous division of the six that the present municipal building was situated was A division, which comprised Colaba, the so-called Fort, and the Esplanade as far as the Arthur Crawford Markets on the one side and the Sidney School or Dhobi Talav on the other. This division, in the centre of which their present offices were situated, contained only 59,000 inhabitants. The site which Government now offered them was situated on the verge of the most densely populated part of the city, consisting of B and D divisions, which contained 400,000 people, or two-thirds of the population of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) It really mattered very little to the well-to-do people who had to visit the Fort on business whether they had to drive an extra half mile or mile to the municipal office, but it mattered very considerably indeed if the poor people had to close their shops and walk two or three miles to the municipal office, and thereby perhaps lose their whole day's business. (Hear, hear.) In fixing the site for a permanent municipal building, he thought they should first consider the poor people and afterwards the well-to-do inhabitants, and they would not be considering the interests of the poor classes of the people if they acceded to the terms which had been offered and purchased at 5 per cent. on the amount occupied. On this point of convenience, he might mention that in 1871, for reasons of economy, his office (as Commissioner of Police) was located in the present municipal building, and at the end of six months he satisfied himself, and the Commissioner knew immediately, that it was impossible longer harassing the people and the police to an extent that they were not justified in doing, to carry on the work of the office there, and it was removed again to Meagher's. The people who had to visit the police office during those six months considered it most oppressive. And he did not see what was to be gained by purchasing their present building. It appeared that the owner agreed to forego rent to the amount of Rs. 51,000, which would bring the cost of the building for the very same for which the Commissioner assured them—and he had every confidence in the correctness of Mr. Grant's estimate—they could build a suitable office on the spot Government had offered them at seven months' price. From inquiries which he had made, it appeared that this land was worth nearer Rs. 30 a square yard than Rs. 10, which would bring the value of the extent of ground required to cover a lakh of rupees. Therefore, the Government at the outset offered a contribution to the new municipal office of Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000. They should be very careful in deciding this matter, because if they now refused the very eligible offer made by Government, there was no question they would not have the chance again. In that part of Bombay every inch of land was being taken up as fast as people could get hold of it. He had had to fight for 10 years to get a piece of land in the same locality for police quarters. He mentioned this to show how difficult it was to get land there, and he was sure if they let this chance slip through their fingers they were not likely to have such an opportunity again. (Hear, hear.)

The notice of motion with reference to the old High Court building given by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy having been formally withdrawn

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy moved, "that the fresh offer of Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia for the sale to the Municipality of the present office premises be accepted; the new terms of such sale being that the Municipality pay rupees three lakhs for the said property; that the sale take effect from the 1st August, 1879; that Mr. Wadia abandons his claim to rent from the said 1st August for the premises, which under the lease would continue payable to 31st December, 1880; and that the purchase money be paid to Mr. Wadia within three years from 1st August, 1879; Rs. 75,000 being payable forthwith, and the remainder to be paid off at such dates within that period as may be convenient to the Municipality, Mr. Wadia receiving interest on all instalments at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum until the whole sum of rupees three lakhs is fully paid off." Mr. Nanabhoy said he was glad that this subject did not come up for consideration at the last meeting of the Corporation, because the delay which had occurred had given Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia the opportunity to offer them fresh terms with respect to their present offices. Taking all things into consideration, and after giving that attention to the strong opinion of Mr. Grant and other responsible officers of the Municipality that should be given as to the inadaptability of the old High Court House for the purposes of a municipal office, he had come to the conclusion that it would be better for the Corporation to purchase their present house than to take a lease of the Crawford Market building, and he hoped to be able to convince the Corporation that to buy their present house on the terms now offered would be even more advantageous than to build a new one for themselves. They had in hand the Rs. 75,000 already sanctioned by the Corporation, and by taking advantage of a lakh they had in hand and another three-quarters of a lakh they could get in the next budget, and by taking back some of the money advanced to the drainage and Tulsi works.

Dr. Blaney wished to put one question to the Commissioner. Could the Corporation, in the present state of their finances, pay for a new building and at the same time provide for any improvement of which the Vehar water supply was susceptible?

The Commissioner—Not without a fresh loan, I think.

Dr. Blaney—To what extent?

The Commissioner—Well, I should say six lakhs of rupees.

Dr. Blaney—Then, would there not be sufficient to cover the interest on that loan?

The Commissioner said there might and there might not. They had a large cash balance now, and he thought too much had been made of that. They had to provide for the drainage works, of which they did not know what the cost would be, but on which they had embarked, and the whole of the cash balance would be required to pay the interest for four or five years. He thought that should be borne in mind, and they should not be told they had got such a lot of money that they could afford to do anything.

Mr. Kirkham asked if he rightly understood Mr. Grant to say Mr. Sorabjee Cooper, the accountant—whom Mr. Grant had pronounced to be a safe man—recommended as a measure of economy that 2½ lakhs of rupees should be spent on a new building.

The Commissioner—Yes.

Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia said that after hearing all sides of the question he was in favour of building a new office. To purchase their present premises and alter the building in order would cost altogether about three lakhs of rupees, or Rs. 50,000 more than they would have to pay for a new building.

Mr. Nowrojee Fardoonjee said that from the beginning he had been in favour of building a suitable municipal hall, but the site to which Mr. Kirkham had pinned himself was, in his humble opinion, not a suitable one. He denied the assertion of Sir F. Souter that the price asked for the ground by Government was nominal, and that it was worth a lakh of rupees. He had had to do with the sale of a very valuable property in the Fort, just opposite the Cathedral, which fetched only about Rs. 40 a square yard, and he knew at what prices ground in and out of the Fort had been sold.

Mr. Kirkham said the Municipality paid Rs. 40 a square yard in cases of set-back in Abdool Rahmon Street.

Mr. Nowrojee said the cases were different. The properties standing on the ground in Abdool Rahmon Street yielded a very large return.

Dr. Blaney—They don't yield large returns according to the assessment book, but only very small returns.

Mr. Nowrojee continued—The price asked for the site by Government was not a nominal price, but it is a pretty fair price for the locality. He objected to the new municipal office being built in that locality, and his objection had not been answered. He was humbly of opinion that if they sank a large sum of money in building a municipal office on that site, they would afterwards repent, and when the handsome municipal structure was reared and completed, and the railway terminus came to be completed, they would be subject to such a number of annoyances that the next proposal that would be put forward would be to sell out and go elsewhere and build in some other and better locality. That was a contingency which was not only possible, he said it was probable, and should be guarded against. He objected to the site. In his humble opinion the site was one of the worst which the Government could have offered. (Hear, hear.)

The Commissioner said Government did not offer the site; they were asked for it.

Mr. Nowrojee continued—He was clearly of opinion that if they could get a better site they should spend a fair sum of money in building a new office (hear, hear; and until they got such an opportunity they should stay where they were, if they could get the premises at a reasonable rate, or elsewhere to some other premises, of which there were plenty to be had in Bombay. It was a great pity that Government had not offered them a better site. Certainly, the site that had been given for the erection of a theatre was much better than the one that had been offered to the Municipality, and it might be fairly said that the site for the theatre had been offered at a nominal rate. He did not think they would be at all missing a golden opportunity; but they would rather place themselves in a better position by declining to pin their faith to that locality. (Hear, hear).

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass said he might mention that there was a property on the Esplanade Cross Road, quite close to the church, containing 2,300 square yards which could be had at Rs. 18 a square yard, and it had buildings on it which brought in Rs. 3,000 per annum. Consequently, he did not think the ground offered by Government was worth more than Rs. 10 a square yard. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sayani did not think the proposition to rent any building could be entertained, because it had been settled that the Municipality ought to have a permanent house of their own. Of the other two propositions, building was very uncertain—estimates never approached anything like actuals.

Dr. Blaney said the chief feature in the discussion appeared to him to be the remarkable manner in which Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy had treated Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia's affections from a Sassoon to a Wadia. (Laughter.) If there were a *Charivari* in Bombay the cartoon of the next number would represent Mr. Nanabhoy turning his back on the old love and going over to the new. (Laughter.) It seemed to him (Dr. Blaney) the question before them was whether the Corporation occupied the same position as they occupied in November last, or whether they were now on a new platform. (Hear, hear.) He said they were exactly in the same position as they were then, when it was resolved to spend a sum of money not exceeding three lakhs on a new municipal building, provided Government would give a site. (Hear, hear.) He did not understand how Mr. Sayani could say that estimates never approached actuals, when the Town Council meeting to put his name to a resolution commending the municipal engineers for completing the Tulsi water works within the estimates. (Laughter and applause.) He had gone over the estimates for the proposed new building with the Commissioner (they had been seen by the Consulting Engineer), and he saw nothing but what showed a considerable saving on the estimates of Mr. Walton. The site offered by Government he considered to be as fine a one, from a sanitary point of view, as they could get on the Esplanade. A much larger room was required for municipal meetings than they possessed at present. The public had a right to attend their meetings, but from their present meeting room the public must necessarily be excluded because there was no accommodation for them. He would say nothing about the sanitary question in the first year's Report of the 7th Bombay Volunteers, which gave the medal with a score of 24 out of a possible 60, with a Whitworth muzzle-loading rifle. In 1866, Private Cameron, of the 6th Inverness, who has so often made his prowess with the rifle felt on the same range, was second with 69 points out of 84, a performance which he eclipsed in 1869 by putting in 71 points. The Martini-Henry was first introduced in 1871, when Ensign Hamfry, of the Cambridge University Corps, was at the top of the list with 68 out of a possible 75—a change in the marking, and the greatest aggregate was then altered to 105. Private Atkinson, of the 1st Durham, made 64 under the new order of things; and in the following year Captain Pearce, of the 18th Devon, whose remarkable speech from the chair will be long remembered, registered 73. Seventy-four was scored in the next year by Sergt. Pailman, South Middlesex, but in 1877 the number fell to 70, Private Jamieson of the 15th Lancashire being the winning man; whilst last year, 1878, Private Rae, 1st Stirling, whose record realised the wonderful figures of 78.

It was not difficult to prophecy to-day that the shooting on the whole would not be so good as has been observed in former years. The conditions were clearly unfavourable. The light was dull, and the wind blew strongly in fitful gusts and capfuls across the common from the north-west or right front of the competitor. Owing to this the deflection of the projectiles was then most of a trajectory was varied, and at no time ruled the same for two shots together. Even at the first range, had the aspirants for honour been shooting with the old Enfield or Snider they would have had to aim off the target to the right to hit the bull's-eye, but as the backsight is of the Martini-Henry it is no advantaged as to allow of the person using it aiming on the "bull's-eye" and yet allowing for wind, the state of affairs was not so bad as it might have been had the original arm been retained. At the first range the firing slightly was carried on with extreme difficulty. At this range the effect of the wind makes itself felt with greater force upon the bullet, owing to the attitude to which the missile is projected into the air, and to the fact that its momentum is greatly spent before it reaches the target. The "aiming" was in many cases something like ten or eleven feet off the bull's-eye, and it was not an unfrequent occurrence for the competitors to have to get even farther away than this. Under such circumstances great judging was, of course, rare, and the man who came in well was the man of most matured experience in judging the force of the atmospheric current upon his bullet.

At two o'clock the men entitled to shoot in the sixty assembled in the inclosure in front of the secretary's tent, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The candidates were then divided into squads and apportioned to the various targets. One of the conditions announced by the Council was to the effect that any competitor failing to put in an appearance at the time called for parade should be disqualified and not allowed to compete. When the roll was called to-day it was discovered that two men were absent, viz., Quartermaster-Sergt. Magee, of the 1st Administrative Battalion, and Sergt. Clifford, 28th Middlesex, gentlemen who were both high up in the list at the shorter ranges. The squads were accordingly marched off to the targets without them. Subsequently, however, the gallant infantry returned to turned up, and as it appeared they had mistaken the time of the parade, and as the first shots had not been fired, they were, by the courtesy of the commanding officer, allowed to compete. It was a matter of considerable speculation as to the final winner. In the opinion of last year, Private Rae, of Stirling, met with a number of supporters, whilst it was hinted that Private M'Vittie, of the 7th Damfries, had something good up his sleeve. Anyone wishing to invest a "bob" on the broad question whether the prize would go to England or Scotland had to give odds if he favoured the "land o' cakes," and could by no means get on at "evens." The Scotchmen, indeed, have the name for being in at every good thing, and were looked upon as certain to provide the winner of the medal. Past achievements, however, did not warrant this confidence in our neighbours over the Border. Before the present season the prize has been shot for nineteen times, and out of that number it has on fifteen occasions fallen to representatives of regiments in England and four times to Scotchmen. This is, of course, counting the London Scottish as English regiment, as is representative of that corps was a

LIEUTENANT CAREY'S DEFENCE.

THE Special Correspondent of the *Standard* furnishes that paper with a very full report of the court-martial. The principal interest in the proceedings however, centres in the defence of the unfortunate Carey, which we reproduce.

Lieutenant Carey said he had then to address them in his defence against so serious a charge as any which could be brought against an officer, for the interpretation of misbehaviour before an enemy could only be cowardice. Before proceeding to the evidence he must ask the Court to dismiss from their minds any bias which they might have received from his having been dismissed from employment on the Staff. However deplorable might be the death of the Prince, and no one regretted it more than himself, for he would willingly have changed places with the Prince, yet he should assume if he was guilty he should have to the equally guilty if, by his conduct, he had caused the death of the humblest soldier of the force. The escort was said to be under his charge, but such charge had never been put upon him, and he believed he was accompanying the Prince Imperial as a brother officer of junior rank, performing similar duties. At the same time he recognised that, whether senior or junior, it was his duty to

upon one occasion. The result of the present competition brings the English number up to sixteen.

At the firing-points the ground was in a filthy condition. The spectators had to stand in pools of water, and the peaty and treacherous soil let one in over shoe-tops at the firing points, and had it not been for an ample supply of mats provided by the council of the Association, the competitors in one or two cases would positively have had to lie down in miniature lakes. As it was, several of them got a soaking, and those who desired to watch the progress of shots at the different ranges had to do so at the risk of colds, rheumatism, and the thousand evils attendant upon wet feet and saturated garments.

As I have said the atmospheric conditions were most unpropitious; the wind was blowing strongly from the right front; the light was dull, and the condition of the ground disadvantageous. At the 800 yards range some of the shots came sadly to grief, and one or two of them retired. Private M'Vittie showed beyond a doubt that if he had anything up his sleeve it was not coming down as he scored but 19. Quartermaster M'Donald, of the 10th Forfar, who won the Queen's Silver Medal, footed up but 19, dropped to 14 at the next range, and had a further fall to 13 at 1000 yards. As showing some of the eccentricities of shooting it may be mentioned that Private Sutherland, 1st Midlothian, who registered two outers—equalling 5—at the first range, made 25 at 900 and 17 at 1000. Corporal Gresham, of the 19th Lanark, who put in seven consecutive misses at 800 yards, made, with the exception of one shot, the best score of the lot at 1000 yards, while one gentleman —Quartermaster-Sergt. Edgar, of the 1st Dorset, who made 26 at 800 yards, and 13 at 900—never touched the target at 1000. Five of the competitors retired, one of them missing each of his first seven shots.

It was not until the last range was reached that the interest grew intense. It was seen then that there were but few men in it. The targets at 1000 yards were eagerly watched, and each shot criticised. It was nothing to some of the many spectators that they were standing over their ankles in water. Their companions-in-arms were competing for the honour of the corps to which they belonged, and they were prepared to cheer them on to victory. As the final firing came on it was known that the matter lay between two men only, viz., Lance-Corpl. Taylor, 47th Lancashire, and Private Kydd, 5th Forfar. Mr. Taylor came back from the first two ranges with a total of 55, and Mr. Kydd with 50. As the two competitors proceeded shot by shot the excitement grew intense. When both had three shots to go the score stood—Taylor 72, Kydd 66. Thus Lancashire man then put in a centre, which made him 76, while the Scotchman ran in a "bull," bringing him up to 71. Both next scored a "magpie" apiece, making them—Taylor 79, and Kydd 74. One shot was still to go. It was whispered amongst the crowd that if the Englishman missed and the Scotchman gained a bull's-eye (counting five) there would be a tie, whereas on the other hand Mr. Taylor had but to hit the mark anywhere to win. The light had gradually been growing worse, and the targets were more difficult to distinguish, and looked a terrible distance off from the firing point. Corporal Taylor, who sat quietly upon a chair in the rear of the scoring-sergeant, after each discharge of his rifle looked exceedingly cool and collected, and did not allow himself to be at all flurried by the exciting nature of the ordeal he was undergoing. Gradually the crowd pressed upon the firing-point as the matter came to an issue, and the police had all their work cut out to keep the people back. Mr. Taylor was the first to go down, and as he lay upon his back to get a good sight for the crucial shot there was breathless silence. A wreath of blue smoke came from his rifle, and he sat up to look at the result of his efforts. It appeared an age before the target disappeared into the butts and the "dummy" came up in its place, but when it did the red disc was seen hanging within the centre circle, and a cheer arose that must have done the successful man's heart good and put his rival off his aim. It was of no avail that he went down to shoot in manly form. It was known he could not win, and no one took any notice of him. This, perhaps, was fortunate, as Mr. Kidd put his last shot into the bank instead of on the bull's-eye. There was a rush to secure the winner but this was hastily checked by the police. There was something yet to go through —the rifle had to be tested. The officer in charge of the range approached, and took Taylor's rifle from him. Then, going up to the 600 yards target standing on the ground, he inserted the handle in the trigger, and picked up the burden without any signs of yielding on the part of the spring. A second shout of joy greeted the satisfactory result of this test, and another rush was made in the direction of the winner, but this was also repelled, as the shooting had not concluded. In the interval of waiting which took place Mr. Taylor was subjected to no end of good-humoured chaff. The Scotch contingent, disappointed that the honoured volunteer did not come across the Solway or Tweed, determined not to be outdone, and immediately christened him "MacTaylor." From the crowd outside the ropes came the question, followed by a burst of cheering, "Mr. MacTaylor, have you ever tasted Scotch whisky?" whilst a facetious youth, determined to make the winner a north-countryman, sung out in a lusty voice, "Was your mother ever a Scotchman?" These lively sallies were taken all in good part, and the best of humour prevailed. A little later, by some magical means, it became known that the proper time had come, and a select band of brother volunteers rushed forward, seized Mr. Taylor, pushed him into a chair, and hoisted him on their shoulders. Through the mud and swamp and slush the crowd pushed on. The chair in which the happy Lancashire man was seated bobbed up and down, and threatened every moment to turn over. Indeed, it must have been little more than a miracle that kept the men up who carried the winner. The crowd following could not see the watery swamps that lay in their paths, and it was not until they splashed up to their knees in water that some of the energetic followers of the successful man found out where they were going. Corporal Taylor was carried into the space in front of the secretary's tent, and there deposited amidst the cheers of the vast crowd which had assembled outside the barriers. Here he had to wait whilst his scores were verified—a process which took some time.

Meanwhile we may give a few facts as to Mr. Taylor's career. He is a good-looking young man of twenty-nine years of age, and is employed as a fitter in the Bold Engine Works, St. Helens, Lancashire, the town to which his corps, the 47th, belongs. He has been a volunteer for eight years, but this is his first appearance at Wimbledon. He has not previously won a prize on the common, except of course in so far as he was a member of the Queen's sixty. At home he is pretty well known as a good shot, and this year won the leading prize in his own battalion. His grand aggregate for the Wimbledon meeting was 261, which did not bring him in for a prize. It may be mentioned that he stood thirteenth in the Queen's sixty, and that his score was then 91.

In a short time Lord Wharncliffe, the president of the association, emerged from the statistical department, and conveyed to Mr. Taylor the fact that his score had been "verified," and that he was the legitimate winner of the Queen's Prize. He congratulated him upon winning it, and presented him with the rifle with which he had achieved the victory. At the same time Capt. Mildmay pinned upon his arm the gold badge of the association. All now being ready he was again mounted upon the shoulders of his comrades, and marched out of the ring. In front went the band of the Victorias, playing "See the conquering hero comes," the genial face of Mr. Sibold, the bandmaster, being seen in the front, making their way to the Victorias camp, and the "chairmen" deposited their burden at the entrance to the mess tent, where stood Qr.-Mstr-Sergt Block to receive the honoured guest. The prize winner was taken in the tent, and before being allowed to do anything else was invited to "have a pull" at a gigantic "loving cup" with three handles, which he appeared by no means loth to accept, after his arduous work and the excitement he had undergone.

Qr.-Mstr.-Sergt. Block then welcomed the prizeman to the camp, and expressed the pleasure it gave him to receive so exalted a guest.

Corporal Taylor, in reply, said it was a great honour to him to fill the position he held. It was the first time he had been to the Wimbledon meeting, and he was sure that he was deeply honoured to think he should have been the recipient of so much attention. He was glad, however, that he had won the prize, for the honour of Lancashire.

The loving cup having been passed round, Mr. Taylor was invited by Lieut. Mann to the amply provided anteroom of the mess tent, where he received another earnest of the hospitality and good will of the Victorias. It is worthy of remark that the Victoria Rifle Volunteers invited the winner to their camp, as he was an Englishman in the first place, and secondly because the Lancashire men have no tent of their own. Corpl. Taylor afterwards visited the camps of the South Middlesex and the London Scottish Volunteers, at each of which he was warmly welcomed. In the Middlesex camp the Champion was photographed by Messrs. Lombardi and Co., of Pall-mall, with their instantaneous process.

The following are the scores of the sixty at the different ranges:

Corpl. Taylor, 47th Lancashire 250/., Gold Medal, and Gold Badge)..	..	..	..	28	27	28—83
Private Kydd, 5th Forfar ..	..	..	..	20	21	24—74
Private Love, 6th Ayr...	..	..	..	28	16	25—69
Private Bird, 2nd Middlesex..	..	..	..	27	20	23—69
Sergt. Palmer, 1st Warwick...	..	..	..	26	22	19—67
Corpl. Andrews, 26th Kent ...	..	..	..	28	21	16—65
Corpl. Harris, 16th Staffordshire	..	..	..	20	19	24—63
Sergt. Carder, 1st Notts ...	..	..	..	18	25	19—62
Corpl. Jackson, 9th Surrey..	..	..	..	28	16	18—62
Quartermaster-serg. Taylor, 10th Gloster	..	..	..	30	18	13—61
Sergt. Jarvis, 6th Fifeshire ...	..	..	..	22	19	18 59
Private Milne, 1st Forfar ..	..	..	..	25	20	14—59
Corpl. Roberts, R. A. ..	..	..	..	30	15	10—55
Surgeon Collins, 5th Sussex...	..	..	..	21	26	11—58
Corpl. Mardell, 1st London ...	..	..	..	23	16	18—57
Lieut. Moore, 19th Hants ...	..	..	..	19	21	17—57
Private Smith, 41st Middx ...	..	..	..	20	22	15—57
Quartermaster M'Cann, 15th Lancashire..	..	..	..	27	20	10—57
Private Rae, 11th Stirling ...	..	..	..	27	19	10—56
Colour-Sergt. Park, 1st Renfrew	..	..	..	27	20	9—56
Lieut. Juner, 1st Edinburgh...	..	..	..	26	12	17—55
Sergt. Cumming, 1st Dumfries ...	..	..	..	17	26	12—55
Sergt. Seward, 3rd Lanark ..	..	..	..	27	4	22—53
Quartermaster Chapman, 1st A. B. N. York	..	..	..	22	14	17—53
Lieut. M'Kerrell, 16th Middlesex ..	..	..	..	19	20	12—51
Private Free-tone, 1st Notts..	..	..	..	21	18	12—51
Sergt. Clubb, 7th tafforshire ...	..	..	..	24	18	9—51
Corpl. Jolliffe, 4th Isle of Wight ...	..	..	..	21	16	11—48
Private Rosenthal, 11th Middlesex..	..	..	..	20	26	4—50
Private Atkinson, 3rd A. B. Renfrew	..	..	..	10	18	21 49
Sergt. Bartlett, 2nd Hants Artillery ...	..	..	..	21	14	14—49
Private M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries ...	..	..	..	17	16	12—47
Private Sutherland, 1st Midlothian ...	..	..	..	4	25	17—46
Quartermaster Macdonal, 10th Forfar ...	..	..	..	19	14	13—46
Corpl. Wakelin, 1st Devon ...	..	..	..	24	18	4—46
Sergt. Cranch, 1st Surrey..	..	..	..	13	11	21—45
Sergt. Chambers, 7th Dumbarton ...	..	..	..	28	6	13—15
Sergt. Stokes, 17th Cheshire ...	..	..	..	20	19	5—44
Private Hopkin, 11th Glamorganshire ...	..	..	..	18	16	10—44
Private Bonner, 8th Lincolnshire ...	..	..	..	12	15	16—43
Col.-Sergt. Hewson, 13th Derbyshire ...	..	..	..	21	14	7—42
Corpl. Graham, 19th Lanark ...	..	..	..	0	14	27—41
Private Mennies, 25th Kent ..	..	..	..	16	18	7—41
Captain M'Clay, 2nd Lanark ..	..	..	..	20	12	8—40
Sergeant Clifford, 28th Middlesex ...	..	..	..	21	16	2—39
Lieutenant Gorst, 6th Cheshire ...	..	..	..	25	12	2—39
Corp'ral Pixley, 3rd Middlesex ...	..	..	..	17	11	10—38
Private M'Kenzie, 10th Forfar ...	..	..	..	20	9	8—37
Corporal Gray, 12th Chesire ...	..	..	..	22	14	0—36
Lieutenant Dickinson, 6th Cumberland ...	..	..	..	13	10	9—32
Captain Thomson, 3rd Edinburgh ...	..	..	..	15	14	2—31
Private Denley, 1st West York ...	..	..	..	7	10	13 30
Private Lemas, 1st Edinburgh ...	..	..	..	13	11	6—30
Lieut. Gibson, 1st Edinburgh ...	..	..	..	4	11	13—28
Lieut. Akerigg, 8th Cumberland ...	..	..	..	7	10	0—17
Quartermaster-Sergt. Edgar, 1st A. B., Dorset	..	..	..	26	13	retired
Private Hunt, 13th Hants ...	..	..	..	19	27	retired
Sergt. Worsop, 1st Notts ...	..	..	..	11	10	retired
Sergt. Maclaggan, 16th Durham ...	..	..	..	5	retired	
Gunner Doig, 1st Forfar Artillery —*Sportsman.*	..	..	..	0	retired.	

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

On the afternoon of the 25th of July a deputation from the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Boards of Deputies of British Jews had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury, at the foreign Office, for the purpose of bringing under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, Articles 44 of the Berlin Treaty, which the Roumanian Government they alleged, are not carrying out. The deputation having presented a memorial, Baron Henry de Worms made a few remarks. Lord Salisbury said that at the present moment, as the question on which the deputation had addressed him was in a state of crisis, and a new Roumanian Government had just been formed, it would be clearly improper for him either to indicate any opinion as to the precise nature of the solution to be obtained, because that would be to bar all useful prospect from conference and negotiations among the various Powers that are concerned in the matter; or to indicate what the results would be if any agreement should be arrived at. There was another consideration, to which the Government were personally bound to attach the very greatest importance—that throughout this matter they had up to this time acted with the most cordial harmony with the Governments of Germany and France in this question, and he might add the Governmen of Italy; and naturally he could say nothing which would in any way compromise them in this matter. He would only say that he did not think Baron de Worms had in the least degree exaggerated the evils of the state of things which had hitherto existed in Roumania. Those evils attracted the attention of the Powers at Berlin, and they adopted the somewhat unusual if not unprecedented course of making their recognition of a great political change dependent upon certain modifications in the internal laws of the country. It was a very solemn international act, from which he did not think the Powers would recede. With respect to Roumania, he was also bound to agree with Baron Worms that she was a State which owed her existence to the act of friendliness and good will of the other Powers. The last stage in her independence was due of course in the first instance to the action of Russia; but her practical internal independence was secured to her by a diplomatic act, which was the result of the blood which England and France and Italy shed in the Crimea. They had, therefore, a great claim upon the recognition by the inhabitants of Roumania of the efforts which the Western Powers had made. It was obvious that Roumania would be pursuing a course of the greatest unwisdom as regards the future if she did not heartily comply with the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin; because no one could conceal from themselves that the equilibrium of the States in that part of the world was at present unstable, and to give stability was the great object of the diplomacy of the majority of the Powers of Europe at the present time. Any State, therefore, which refused practically to adhere to the international acts by which that security and stability were guaranteed threatened it for the future, and if it should happen in the course of events that a new confusion were to arise, that landmarks were again removed, and that Europe had again to take territorial arrangements of any part of that extensive region into its consideration, a State like Roumania, owing its independence to the action of other Powers, and depending largely now for its existence upon strict adherence to international law and a regard to treaties, would gravely compromise the future chance of existence if it treated those treaties with contempt. His lordship concluded by assuring the deputation that as far as he knew the feelings of those Powers with whom they were acting in concert had not altered from the feelings which they entertained last year.

Baron Henry de Worms thanked Lord Salisbury for his courtesy, and the deputation withdrew.

MR. SPURGEON ON PREACHING.

At the third anniversary festival of Christ Church, Westminster Road, London, which was presided over by Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., Mr. Spurgeon spoke at some length on the subject of preaching. He remarked that Mr. Morley had said that the habit of staying away from a place of worship was getting common. He would ask the hon. gentleman whether he himself would like to go and listen to some of his reverend brethren. He confessed that sooner than hear them he would have the gout. (Loud laughter.) Those who had the gout would appreciate what he meant. It was awful. (Renewed laughter.) He had the privilege once of hearing a reverend brother, he would not say how, when, or where; but he always considered he should be rewarded for it at the resurrection of the just. (Laughter.) A preacher should try to make his preaching good. In Germany it must be made exegetical to the extent of sixteen ounces to the pound if the church was to be kept full; but regular attendance at places of worship there had gone quite out of date. Would any man go and listen to some German divines if they preached Bible books? If he were bad with the toothache, and wanted to sleep, he certainly would go. They had some of the best books printed from the German, but they had some almighty dry books which could interest no persons unless they wanted to have sin taken out of them in the same way as Eve was taken out of Adam—when in a deep sleep. (Roars of laughter.) If a preacher did not preach well, "pray him up," added Mr. Spurgeon. If they did not profit, let them still go on praying. Any of them would preach well when they preached to a congregation coming fresh from their knees, having prayed to God to help them. Then they should back the pastor up in everything as one man. There should be no hesitancy, no questioning; it was church work, therefore the clergyman should be backed up and carried through. He should be the point of the wedge; let each behind push on and the deed would be done. What a splendid history, exclaimed Mr. Spurgeon, the Surrey Chapel people had, and if they did their books? If he were bad with the toothache, and wanted to sleep, he certainly would go. They had some of the best books printed from the German, but they had some almighty dry books which could interest no persons unless they wanted to have sin taken out of them in the same way as Eve was taken out of Adam—when in a deep sleep. (Roars of laughter.) If a preacher did not preach well, "pray him up," added Mr. Spurgeon. If they did not profit, let them still go on praying. Any of them would preach well when they preached to a congregation coming fresh from their knees, having prayed to God to help them. Then they should back the pastor up in everything as one man. There should be no hesitancy, no questioning; it was church work, therefore the clergyman should be backed up and carried through. He should be the point of the wedge; let each behind push on and the deed would be done. What a splendid history, exclaimed Mr. Spurgeon, the Surrey Chapel people had, and if they did not do wonders for God after Rowland Hill they deserved to be tied to a cart's tail and whipped. (Laughter.) They did not know how down in the dumps sometimes a man who had to cheer everyone else was. They should speak a kindly word to the pastor whenever they saw him. There was a story often told of a man in the Grey Coine road when there was a fire. The escape was put up, but it was found to be a little too short. There was a woman to be rescued who was near the window; the fireman went up, and just as he reached the top the people gave three cheers, for they thought that he had rescued her, and he did. But he said he could not have done it if it had not been for those cheers just at that moment. They should give three cheers for the preacher instead of giving him a greeting which would put him in mind to preach in a dolorous manner. (Cheers.) When he occupied the pulpit and saw two or three old ladies shaking their heads he always preached to perfection; those who smiled and were pleased he thought were persons of great judgment. (Laughter.) In conclusion, he said they would all remember a verse which he thought was by Sir Walter Scott, and which he would apply to them as church-workers, "Do, on, on, were the last words of Spurgeon." (Roars of laughter.) The choir of the church sang at intervals, and Miss Jackson, one of the Jubilee Singers, also gave a solo.

THE VALUE OF *ESPRIT DE CORPS*.

(*United Service Gazette.*)

MEN, when brought together in any considerable numbers, are swayed by many and various motives, and influenced by many diverse ideas. Fighting men are especially susceptible to the emotions of sentiment and enthusiasm, however aroused. Those who enlist under the banner of some zealot embarked upon a hot crusade are no less bound by the ties of their religious faith than they are impelled to great deeds by the cause for which they fight. The preaching of Peter the Hermit nerved the crusaders with a sense of the righteousness of their emprise against the infidel. The spirit of Puritanic fervour which prompted Cromwell's soldiers alternately to slay and pray was no small secret of their nearly unvarying success. Some again, possessed with a violent desire to resist oppression, find in their rebellion a strong bond of union and a powerful incentive to high endeavours; while others are no less roused by the feeling of loyalty to every person or national institution, which they defend with their last gasp. It is the same influence in a modified form which has produced in the various units of the British army that sometimes mysterious but undeniably powerful force called *esprit de corps*. In that case the idea is one mainly of tradition, the consciousness of glorious prestiges achieved in the past, which it is the bounden duty of actors in the present to maintain. It is an influence which has oftentimes proved all powerful. It has emboldened men to show a firm front when hope even was gone; to die back to back fighting to the last against overwhelming odds; to stand in their ranks silent and stoically firm upon the decks of a sinking ship; to charge forward shoulder to shoulder with that irresistible impulse which carries all before it.

Time was when no effort was spared to foster and encourage *esprit de corps*. Regiments themselves, as the principal custodians thereof, were especially jealous of their regimental character. A friendly rivalry often grew up between them. They drew comparisons with each other, and vied with each other in smartness and efficiency. Each pointed with pride to its past reputation, and was anxious that no shortcomings of its own should derogate from the regimental prestige. Commanding officers found their account in appealing to the regimental spirit. If by chance discipline or demeanour had deteriorated, to talk of the "credit of the corps" was a sufficient lever to work a notable change. Thus adjured, the rank and file, if grown slovenly in camp or quarters, became rapidly spick and span in appearance and bore themselves proudly, as though the whole place belonged to them; if their conduct had been open to reproach they grew all at once orderly and well behaved. Even more remarkable was the effect of *esprit de corps* in the field. Regiments in which the spirit was high and jealously guarded could always be relied upon in the time of need. In trying situations, when under hardship and privation, discipline was threatened and might easily have degenerated into serious misconduct and insubordination, the tradition of *esprit de corps* would silence even the inveterate grumbler and keep everything straight. Still more could a corps thus strengthened and supported be trusted to exhibit the highest qualities in actual war, to perform even the minutest operations with precision and punctilious regard for duty, but to behave with the most sturdy tenacity when overmatched, with the most conspicuous *elan* when a supreme effort was required. Mutual reliance and independence was the rule with all ranks. The private looked up to his officer, whose every mood he knew by heart; he trusted and respected his superior, well knowing that he would be trusted and appreciated in return. This bond of union between them was the slow growth of time, of long and close personal relations in which both sides learnt the lesson of confidence and respect.

It is to be feared that matters in this respect are not what they were. On the contrary, the change is all in the other direction. Many serious blows have been dealt at *esprit de corps* since the last efforts at reorganization were made. The rule of enlistment for general service was not the least of these, and the evil effects thereof are to be seen in the present condition of battalions on active service, with their strong drafts of strangers, who know no one, and whom nobody knows. The present excessive shortness of the period of service with the colours also acts most prejudicially in the matter of *esprit de corps*. It is only after slow growth, as has been said, and long before the soldier is thoroughly indoctrinated with it he has passed away beyond its influence. The *morale* of regiments in which the regimental spirit is thus weakened cannot fail to be low, and there are but too many significant indications that this is the case with many of the battalions now on service in Natal.

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1879.

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